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The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Students and Teachers of Pungyang Senior Middle School, Sinpa County, Ryanggang Province

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with students and teachers of the Pungyang Senior Middle School in Sinpa county, Ryanggang Province, after receiving them

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, on October 22 received students and teachers of the Pungyang Senior Middle School, Sinpa county, Ryanggang Province, who brought a gift of loyalty on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union.

Present on the occasion were U Dong Je, Director of the Pungyang Senior Middle School; Kang Gum Ok, instructor of the Juvenile Corps; student Kim Tae Sam, chairman of the primary committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the school; and student Kim Song Il, chairman of the Juvenile Corps organization of the school.

Also present were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop and Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the LSWY of Korea.

In an atmosphere overflowing with the great honour and emotion of meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom they had always revered, the students presented as a gift to the fatherly leader three tons of pine-nuts brought in from the school's forest of oil-bearing trees which they had tended with much care, upholding the teaching of the great leader on planting many oil-bearing trees.

Saying that the vast work of creating forests of oil-bearing trees and forests of economic value for the future of the country and the rising generation must not be left to the cooperative farms alone, he taught that the industrial establishments and schools should conduct this work well and, especially, the school organizations of the LSWY and the Juvenile Corps should vigorously carry on the activities of the "greening guard" and "guard for the creation of forests of oil-bearing trees" to plant many oil-bearing trees in mountains and take good care of them.

Upholding the highly important teaching of the great leader on protecting and tending forests well, given during his on-the-spot guidance to the work of Ryanggang Province in August 1963, the members of the Juvenile Corps of the Pungyang Senior Middle School in Sinpa county planted pine-nut trees and larch trees in more than ten *chongbo* every year from over ten years ago and created 180 *chongbo* of the "forest of the Juvenile Corps" and tended it with utmost care, and supplied a great amount of pine-nuts every year to the country.

On the occasion, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that in response to the call of the Party the Pungyang Senior Middle School created a large forest of oil-bearing trees, tended it well and did good to the country. He highly appreciated this, saying that it was very significant to do such good work on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, cherishing the honour and pride of living in the historic site of glory associated with the revolutionary traditions, and this was one more example in vigorously conducting work for the creation of forests of oil-bearing trees through an extensive mass drive in accordance with the decision of the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, and extended thanks to the LSWY and Juvenile Corps members of the school and its teachers.

Then the great leader gave a very important teaching on thoroughly implementing the decision of the October 1976 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party through an extensive mass drive to create forests of oil-bearing trees and economic forests following the example of the Pungyang Senior Middle School.

That day the fatherly leader showed deep trust and solicitude by sending as a gift to the LSWY Central Committee the pine-nuts which were presented to him as a gift by the members of the Juvenile Corps, the members of the LSWY and teachers of the Pungyang Senior Middle School and the walnuts which he personally cultivated and reaped in his yard and said that these pine-nuts and walnuts should be sent to model schools to be used as seeds in creating forests of oil-bearing trees.

On the same day the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the students and teachers of the Pungyang Senior Middle School who had set an example in the creation of the forest of oil-bearing trees and economic forest and sent valuable gifts to the school.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives New Mongolian Ambassador

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 23 received Badamtarin Baldo, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Also on hand was a staff member of the Mongolian embassy in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent messages to Party and government leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings which came on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The replies of the great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and Premier of the Administration Council Comrade **Pak Sung Chul** were sent to:

Comrade **Hua Kuo-feng**, First Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Manea Manescu**, Premier of the Government of the RSR; Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR; Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Prime Minister of the Government of the CSR; Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the CC of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRVN, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the SRVN; Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Lágyár GYörgy**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR; Comrade **Erich Honecker**, General Secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewics**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the CC of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR; Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; Comrade **Khieu Samphan**, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia, and Comrade **Pol Pot**, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia; Comrade **Kaysone Phomvihane**, General Secretary of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Souphanouvong**, President of the LPDR and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to Benin President

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin.

On October 12 Tokgo Mun Hung, DPRK Ambassador to Benin, courteously conveyed to the President "The Visit of President Mathieu Kerekou, the Outstanding Leader of the Benin People, to Our Country," a Korean technicolor documentary sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Jl Sung as a gift, according to a report from Cotonou.

President Mathieu Kerekou courteously asked after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and said:

"I extend warm thanks to President Kim Il Sung for this precious film which will be greatly helpful to organizing and mobilizing the Benin people.

"This film will show well the Benin people a particular welcome accorded by the Korean people to us Benin delegation under the special care of President Kim Il Sung and greatly contribute to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples." (KCNA)

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Wreath before Remains of CCRFC Delegation Members, Mourning Over Their Death

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, sent a wreath before the remains of Comrade Hwang Nae Ik, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who was heading a delegation of the Committee, and members of the delegation Comrades Kim Do Yun, Han Sang Gyu, Pak Hae Jin and O Gi Bong who died in the explosion of a Cuban passenger plane due to the bestiality of the US imperialists, while devoting their all, firmly armed with the Juche idea of our Party, to the struggle for thoroughly implementing the foreign policy of the Party and realizing the revolutionary cause of Juche and national reunification, and showed warm solicitude for the bereaved families.

The wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed before the remains of the deceased which lay in state at the Chollima House of Culture.

Also placed there were wreaths from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The bereaved families and relatives and functionaries of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries were standing by the remains of the deceased.

Comrades Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi and Ho Dam, and Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and personages concerned observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased and offered condolences to the bereaved families.

Functionaries of ministries of the Administration Council, central organs and working people's organizations also called at the Chollima House of Culture, laid wreaths before the remains of the deceased and observed a moment's silence in their memory.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Message from CC of Revolutionary Party for Reunification

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification reverently sent a congratulatory message to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union.

The CC of the RPR, representing the ardent loyalty and boundless adoration of all members of the RPR and the south Korean people, respectfully extended the greatest honour and warmest greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who performed exploits to be recorded in human history, traversing an untrodden and arduous, yet glorious and brilliant path over the past 50 years.

Praising the shining victory attained in the revolutionary movement of our country under the great leader's wise leadership, the message expressed the determination to expedite the dyeing of all RPR organizations and revolutionary ranks in Kimilsungism and more courageously organize and mobilize the revolutionaries and patriotic people in a national-liberation, people's democratic revolution and the present struggle against fascism and for democracy.

In conclusion the message reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Wreaths to Cemetery of CPV Fallen Fighters

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung sent wreaths to the grave of Comrade Mao Anying, son of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, and the cemetery of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, in Hoechang county, South Pyongan Province, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

The wreaths sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were placed there on the 23rd.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, responsible functionaries of the local Party and power organs and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien, military attache Tie Lei and staff members of the Chinese embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

On hand were Chen Chien-wu, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the KPA-CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission, and Miao Chieh, chief of the CPV Liaison Office.

The attendants laid wreaths sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying and in the cemetery of the fallen fighters of the CPV and observed a moment's silence.

Then they went round the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying, son of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, and the cemetery of the fallen fighters of the CPV.

"Abolish Revitalization!", "Down with Dictatorship!"

Seoul University Students Hold Anti-"Government" Meeting and Stage Demonstration

Students of Seoul University held an anti-Pak Jung Hi meeting and staged a campus demonstration, shouting "Abolish revitalization!" and "Down with dictatorship!" according to a report of the "Korea News Service" in Tokyo quoting dispatches from Seoul correspondents of Japanese papers.

The anti-"government" meeting and demonstration of students were held on October 15 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the university and two days before October 17, the day when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged the fascist "revitalized" farce four years ago.

Students of the university, their hearts burning with antipathy to and wrath against the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, performed a play based on "Hosaengjon", a novel of the Li dynasty, on the evening of that day on the lawn of the campus and, through it, expressed their sympathy and support for the oppressed and exploited people and their resolve to overthrow an unequal society. The performance was part of the functions commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the university.

At about 21:30 at the end of the performance some 300 first and second year students of the normal and social science faculties of the university quickly formed columns and started marching around in the campus, loudly singing in chorus a song which the patriots and people had sung in the past struggling against the Japanese imperialist occupationists and for the independence of the country.

When the spirits of the demonstrators were surging high, the chorus turned into shouts "Abolish revitalization!" and "Down with dictatorship!"

They fought against hundreds of puppet mobile policemen in plain clothes who tried to hold in check the demonstration and, pushing them aside, marched 40 metres.

Through this gallant struggle the students demonstrated their indomitable resolve to overthrow the "revitalized" terrorist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and win democratic rights and freedom.

In this connection, the Seoul correspondent of "Mainichi Shimbun" reported that "the anti-government meeting of the students of Seoul University on the 15th showed that there is still a great deal of discontent among students with the oppression by the revitalized system."

The Seoul correspondent of "Asahi Shimbun" pointed out that under the murderous repressive "emergency measure No.9" south Korean students had not ceased their struggle in various forms. And he directed attention to the Seoul University students' struggle, saying it was the "first open large-scale demonstration".

Meanwhile, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen arrested more than 30 students as of October 18 and are harshly persecuting them under the name of "interrogation" by invoking the notorious "emergency measure No. 9", added the report. (KCNA)

A Story to Be Retold Forever with the Land of Munmyong

The village of Munmyong-ri, Kangdong county (former Samdung sub-county seat, Kangdong county) is situated east of Pyongyang. It is not far from the capital. This village has an everlasting story to be handed down from generation to generation.

It happened 30 years ago, on October 16, 1946, shortly before the historic democratic election held for the first time in our country.

That day the inhabitants of Munmyong-ri had a great honour of meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, legendary hero and the sun of the nation.

The whole village was abustle like on a festive day to greet the great leader.

Workers of the Hukryong Colliery and people of Munmyong-ri thronged the playground of the Samdung Primary School (now the Munmyong Senior Middle School) from early morning.

The immortal revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung" resounded far and wide across the sky and scenes of joyful dance were unfolded hither and thither.

Here is an account of how the Munmyong-ri people were given the chance to be with the fatherly leader.

In the days gone by, the villagers had been treated like beasts of burden, subjected to all sorts of humiliation and contempt by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists. It was the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who brought them liberation and made them the master of land, the master of the country. Now they nominated him as the candidate of their constituency. Their lifelong wish was to see the great leader. Prompted by this unanimous desire, they elected 12 representatives who went to Pyongyang where he was. Among them were an elderly man named Paek as well as workers, peasants and students.

The fatherly leader received them gladly and, grasping their hands one by one, said in this vein:

I ought to have called on you old men and women before you come to see me. And you have taken the trouble to come. I'm really sorry for that.

I think we shall have chances to meet often.

Deeply moved by his great affection and lofty favour, the representatives didn't let go of his clasped hands, shedding tears of gratitude.

They told the fatherly leader of the eagerness of the inhabitants to have him in their village even once. And they earnestly asked him to leave for their village with them.

Busy as he was administering all state affairs, the respected and beloved leader complied with their request and called on the population of Munmyong-ri.

At about half past three in the afternoon, the fatherly leader reached the approach to the village. At the moment loud cheers of "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" burst forth, shaking the land of Munmyong.

The respected and beloved leader got to the entrance of the playground, responding to the ovation of the masses, but he suddenly halted.

White cloth had been spread by the villagers on the ground from the entrance of the playground to the rostrum in way of welcoming the great leader.

Upon seeing it, the fatherly leader said this cloth should be used as dress material for the people and added that he could hardly pass, treading on it. Then he had it removed.

But the people were unwilling to put it away. The great leader stepped forward only after it was taken away.

The cheers of emotion of the people did not subside.

Having mounted the rostrum amid prolonged cheers, the fatherly leader expressed thanks to the people for having nominated him as a candidate, made detailed mention of the situation then prevailing at home and abroad and the significance of the first democratic election and indicated the immediate tasks to be carried out by the workers and peasants for the consolidation of the people's power and for the prosperity and development of the country.

After his speech, he sat with the people and chatted with them for a long time and even took supper with them, laying aside all formalities.

In the evening the respected and beloved leader stepped up to the Nam-gang riverside in front of the village and told about the bright prospect of the village, saying that the water of the river should be drawn up to clear land into ricefields and an orchard be planted at the foot of Mt. Pongdu-san behind the village to improve the livelihood of the people as early as possible.

Upholding the great leader's teachings, the people here participated with greater enthusiasm in the work for following up the successes of the democratic reforms and consolidating the local organs of state power.

On November 2, 1947 he again visited them.

He called on the workers of the Hukryong Colliery first and acquainted himself thoroughly with their living conditions and productive activities and showed a concrete orientation for the colliery to follow.

Then he dwelt on the results of his work during the previous year.

Under his profound loving care and solicitude, the workers of the colliery made a report to him as a token of their loyalty that they overfulfilled their plan for 1947.

In 1948 the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly was held for the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At that time they nominated the respected and beloved leader as a candidate to the SPA. It was another honour for them.

When the founding of our glorious fatherland, the DPRK, led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was proclaimed before the whole world with the unqualified support of and in accordance with the unanimous will of the people, the ponulation of Munmyong-ri, together with the entire Korean people, shouted manse (hurrah) over and over again at the top of their voices, filled with boundless joy and emotion.

More than 30 years have already passed since then. During this period epoch-making changes have taken place in the land of Munmyong under the fatherly leader's warm care.

This area was only surrounded with bare mountains and there were sterile patches in the past. But today it has more than 100 *chongbo* of well-irrigated paddy fields, and over 50 *chongbo* of orchards at the foot of Mt. Bongdu-san and on all hills. It is visited by a bumper crop of grain and fruit every year. And every valley swarms with herds of well-fed domestic animals.

In the village there are creches, kindergartens, primary and middle schools, a hospital and a store, and modern dwelling houses which stand in rows. All the villagers are living happily, free from cares and worries.

Munmyong has become an earthly paradise for the people. The story of the fatherly leader's great favour and deep affection will be retold from one generation to another, and this land will thrive eternally.

Kim Ik Guon

Working people visit a historic site at Munmyong-ri associated with the immortal exploits of the great leader

The Five-Point Nature-Remaking Policy Proposed by the Great Leader

The 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held recently. The meeting reviewed the proud victory won in the struggle to attain the goal of over 8 million tons of grain this year and called upon the whole Party and the entire people to launch allout movement to hit ahead of schedule the target of 10 million tons by implementing the five-point nature-remaking policy proposed by the great leader.

Based on his scientific analysis of the requirements which are ripe for the development of our agriculture the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point policy of nature-remaking that will be another landmark in the development of the rural economy.

With regard to this he said to this effect:

Firstly, irrigation of non-paddy fields should be rounded off, secondly, land adjustment and land amelioration be undertaken, thirdly, terraced fields be built, fourthly, afforestation and water conservancy be carried out to prevent the damages by downpour, and fifthly, the tideland be reclaimed. This is the five-point policy.

Only when these tasks are carried out, can the goal of 10 million tons of grain be reached.

The great leader's unique five-point policy—this is a magnificent blueprint, conceived to bring about a new, revolutionary upswing in agricultural production and rural construction, and in our socialist construction as a whole.

This policy most correctly reflects the requirements conforming to the rapid development of our agricultural production and the actual possibilities for their fulfilment. Therefore, it is a most revolutionary and scientifically-substantiated policy that guarantees the successful attainment of the goal of 10 million tons of grain before the set time.

At the present stage where the per-hectare output of grain has reached a high level, the main reserves for the further growth of our agricultural production can be found in all-out nature-remaking projects, aimed to irrigate non-paddy fields and build terraced plots, adjust and ameliorate land and protect it.

This project is the firm guarantee that we can reclaim more of arable land, make an effective use of the existing arable land, gather a higher yield and thus carry out a new, higher goal of grain with full credit.

The five-point policy is a great programme of action for socialist rural construction, designed to fortify the material and technological foundations of agriculture so as to ensure total insulation from the vagaries of weather conditions and develop our agriculture at a steadily high tempo on a stable and solid basis.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader this country has already brought to successful completion the historic task of irrigation with main stress on paddy fields and established a perfect Juche-based irrigation system, a solid foundation of agricultural production, which is impervious to drought or flood. This has resulted in bringing about great leaps and innovations in agricultural production every year, and this year witnessed an unprecedented bumper crop even under long-drawn-out freaky weather.

The great leader's policy for gigantic nature-remaking which was worked out on the basis of such successes gained in our countryside opens a bright vista for rapid progress of agriculture. It is because all-people campaign for irrigation projects in the intermediary and mountainous areas will completely solve the problem of water and bring the cultivation of non-paddy crops as well as rice crops under irrigation.

And the implementation of this policy is an important political task—freeing our farmers even from the fetters of nature and providing them with better condition for an independent and creative life by successfully carrying out the technical revolution set forth in the rural theses authored by the great leader.

The early realization of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization even in terraced fields of mountainous areas as well as in plain and in-between areas and the energetic promotion of industrialization and modernization of our agriculture according to the ambitious policy of nature-remaking will be a major factor that will enable us to put into full operation the lofty concept of the great leader who is eager to remarkably narrow down the distinctions between agricultural labour and industrial labour and free our farmers from back-breaking labour for good.

And, at the same time, the nature-remaking projects will convert all the paddy and non-paddy fields into modern, standardized partitions and thus radically change the looks of our homeland.

The great leader's unique policy with regard to nature-remaking is a striking testimonial to his tested guidance and his extraordinary revolutionary practice to lead steadfastly our Party and our people to new victories and it testifies to a brilliant example of his art of revolutionary leadership by which to turn an unfavourable condition to a favourable one by successfully surmounting the severe influence of the cold front and to push ahead with our revolution and construction determinedly.

The nature-remaking project thrashed out by the great leader is a gigantic undertaking, aimed to transform nature as demanded by Juche and let our people to fully enjoy an independent and creative life.

The task of irrigating 400,000 additional hectares of non-paddy fields in two or three years, building 150,000 to 200,000 hectares of terraced fields in three or four years, reclaiming 100,000 hectares of land, undertaking afforestation and water conservancy to prevent the damages by downpour and reclaming tideland—this task is, indeed, huge in its scale.

But we have every condition and possibility to carry out this task.

Advancing the five-point policy the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out before our people concrete ways and means for its solution and wisely steers the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people towards the struggle for this gigantic project.

And our country has a powerful independent national economy with heavy industry as its core strong enough to back the people's struggle to surmount any unfavourable nature. Our Juche industry firmly established under the wise leadership of the great leader has a strong capability of producing modern machines and huge amounts of materials needed for a gigantic nature-remaking.

Our people have rich experience and technology gained in the course of fulfilling the task of watering 1,000,000 hectares in the past and carrying out other nature-remaking projects.

For its great significance and correctness in our revolution and construction, the nature-remaking policy set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has found immediate response among our people and powerfully inspires them to perform new feats on the labour front.

Innovations are being made and miraculous successes registered at the sites of tideland reclamation projects, reservoir and other construction sites. This is in response to the grand concept of nature-remaking. The whole Party, the whole country and the entire people are giving a powerful assistance to these sites in the form of labour, materials and technology.

Thanks to the devoted labour efforts of our people who are united firmly around the great leader and are determined to carry out unconditionally the policies put forward by him, the five-point policy will be successfully materialized and the goal of 10 million tons of grain surely attained in the near future.

Li Chan Sun

Now throughout our socialist countryside a vigorous campaign is going on to level and ameliorate land in response to the five-point policy of nature-remaking advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All state and public efforts go into a gigantic campaign to make nature move in reaction to man's will. Powerful machines are put into full operation.

Ridges on paddy and dry fields which had existed for thousands of years are removed and there come into being standardized fields where machines can work freely. The countryside is taking on new looks. Through land improvement projects all acidified and cold and damp fields are turned into fertile lands.

The work of our peasants will become lighter and more efficient and our grain production will be on the steady, quick increase.

Organization and Management of Consumers' Cooperative in Our Country (2)

Our consumers' cooperatives undertook such jobs as commodity supply to the population, purchases of agricultural products and waste articles, and public catering and service.

Commodity supply was their main job. One of its main characteristics was that this supply work was done in a strictly planned way, that is, in accordance with the state plan as was the case of the state-run trade. The consumers' cooperatives were accountable to the state for the fulfilment of their plan.

While giving assignments to consumers' cooperatives with regard to trade, the state ensured them adequate conditions for their fulfilment—allocation of commodities, capital construction for the expansion of trade network, supply of funds, etc. These were the factors that enabled consumers' cooperatives to successfully carry out their trading plan and ensure their planned development.

Another main characteristic was that commodity supply was done on the basis of state retail price. Herein lies a major excellence of the cooperative trade and this constituted an important factor in rapidly developing this trade.

The state retail prices were considerably lower than those of individual market and went down steadily. So the inhabitants were greatly benefited by commodity supply from the cooperative. That was why the consumers' cooperative shop attracted more customers than the individual trader's shop.

The main sphere of commodity supply undertaken by the consumers' cooperative was the countryside.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The consumers' co-operative trade institutions should bring their trade networks closer to the collective villages of the peasants and supply greater quantities of goods to the countryside." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 11.)

Concentrating on commodity supply to the countryside was a most important job for the consumers' cooperative. This stemmed from the very nature of this cooperative as a marketing-and-purchasing cooperative institution of the peasants. Our consumers' cooperative was the main form of trade in the countryside.

In 1953 our Party and government took a measure for reorganizing the sphere of activity of state trade and consumers' cooperative. According to this measure the state trade came to take charge of trade in towns and workers' districts and the consumers' cooperative entirely the trade in the countryside.

The reason why the rural trade was committed to the charge of the consumers' cooperative was aimed to render better service to the peasants, the main components of the cooperative, make it become expert in the rural trade largely different from the urban trade and especially to promote through its vigorous activity in trade the agricultural cooperative movement to be launched swiftly after the war.

Since the rural trade was exclusively placed under the charge of the consumers' cooperative, it could avoid such irrational phenomenon as "competing" against the state trade in the same area; the consumers' cooperative could solely engage in its special trade and make an effective contribution to the creation and development of the agricultural cooperative economy.

For a better commodity supply to the peasants rural shops always got reserve goods and other various industrial consumer goods stored as was prescribed by the state and brought their trade networks closer to the residential quarters of the peasants to the utmost and employed different forms and methods suited to the actual conditions of the countryside such as commission sale, travelling sale and sale on order.

Thanks to the energetic trade activity, the trade turnover of consumers' cooperatives steadily increased. In 1957 their trade networks grew more than 2.5 times and the total retail turnover 4.3 times as against 1953. Out of the total retail turnover throughout the country, the consumers' cooperative trade accounted for nearly 39 per cent in 1957.

Along with commodity supply, the purchase of agricultural products was one of the two major jobs of the consumers' cooperative. Taking into consideration the fact that this cooperative was active mainly in the rural areas, the state encouraged it to carry out the work of purchases even before the establishment of its purchasing system. The consumers' cooperative was virtually the first planned purchasing agency in our country. And even after the establishment of a specialized state purchasing agency it played the role of a major purchasing institution which fulfilled its obligations to the state on top of its own assignments.

For the successful carrying out of the purchasing work the consumers' cooperative devoted a great deal of attention to firmly building up the bases in the rural areas and employed various forms—purchases through the exchange of goods, travelling purchases, purchases in the market, etc.—and systematically enhanced the role of the purchasing workers. Out of the purchased agricultural products, those to be preserved for the food grain reserves of the state, industrial raw materials and for export were delivered to the state and the rest was delivered to the stores and dining halls to be used for inhabitants. Grain purchases held a particularly important place in the cooperative's purchasing work.

In the years before the completion of socialist transformation grain purchases had to be accompanied by a fierce struggle against individual traders, because they criminally tried to hold up grains. The purchasing workers of the consumers' cooperatives went deep in the midst of the peasants to purchase their surplus grain in time. In the meantime they purchased great quantities of grain in the market at a good price conforming to the interests of peasants. These prevented the grain from falling into the hands of individual traders and greatly contributed to securing a monopoly of grain market by the state.

Through the successful carrying out of the work of purchasing agricultural produce, the consumers' cooperative played an active role in strengthening the economic ties between town and country, giving much help to the peasants in selling their surplus farm produce and forming commodity reserves of the state.

The basic factor for the successful purchases lies in the fact that consumers' cooperatives had their own purchasing bases in the rural areas and relied on the active support and participation of the masses of the peasants who were their members.

Besides, the consumers' cooperative undertook diversified businesses—public catering and service.

In guiding its business, the Party and the state endeavoured to opportunely rectify errors revealed among some functionaries. These errors found expression in the fact that they tried to turn the consumers' cooperative into an agency dealing with the sideline economy, which would be controlled by some social organizations or state economic establishments; indiscriminately increase the proportion of productive activity in the framework of a consumers' cooperative system; and do their business within the confines of towns where trading conditions were more favourable than in the countryside. All these mistakes were contrary to the nature and basic task of the consumers' cooperative.

The Party correctly led the consumers' cooperative so that it would not commit such errors and would carry on its work with main stress on the work of purchases and commodity supply to the rural population.

The intensified economic activities of the consumers' cooperative were of great significance in economic development and the improvement of the people's living. It is to be explained, first of all, by the fact that its activities enabled broad cooperative members and working people to defend their economic interests, freed from exploitation by capital, and these made it possible to systematically realize the economic ties between town and country. It is also explained by the fact that its activities ensured the smooth selling of produced items and helped toward forming the reserves of the state and thus making a contribution to creating funds for the socialist industrialization of the country. Lastly, its activities enabled the consumers' cooperative to show the advantages of the cooperative economy through practical examples in the domain of trade, thereby encouraging the peasants to actively participate in the agricultural cooperative movement.

The signal victory of the agricultural cooperative movement in our country is hardly thinkable apart from the role of the consumers' cooperative which contributed to enlisting the peasants freed from feudal exploitation into cooperative in the sphere of trade, showed them the advantages of the cooperative economy and got them to accumulate experience in its management.

Under the new situation where the cooperative movement emerged victorious in the countryside, the Party and the state took a significant measure of merging the agricultural cooperatives to expand their scale and transferring the cooperative trading networks to the agricultural cooperatives.

Thus the consumers' cooperative formed in 1946 ceased functioning after successfully accomplishing its historic task.

Kim Won Sam

(The End)

Repression of South Korean People by Pak Jung Hi "Regime"

Report of Investigation Submitted by International Association of Democratic Lawyers at First Session of "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea"

Paulette Pierson Mathy, senior research worker at the Brussels University, Belgium, and lawyer, delivered the report "Repression of the south Korean people by the Pak Jung Hi 'regime,'" a report on the investigation conducted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, at the first session of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" which was held in Paris, France, on October 8, according to a report.

1. Pak Jung Hi, Avowed Enemy of Korean People

In her report, she roundly exposed the treacheries to the country and the nation committed by Pak Jung Hi the villain, the avowed enemy of the Korean people, without hesitation, serving the US and Japanese imperialists.

She quoted the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The present rulers who form the south Korean puppet regime today are traitors who in the past, like all their predecessors, betrayed the country and the people. While we Communists were waging 15 years of bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism, with weapons in our hands, for the freedom and independence of the country, the present south Korean rulers swore their allegiance to the Japanese 'Emperor' and perpetrated barbarities by brutally suppressing and slaughtering those revolutionaries and other patriots who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. They are militaristic gangsters who, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of the US imperialists, men who usurped power in a crooked way with the backing of the US imperialists."

The reporter said that the crimes committed by Pak Jung Hi originated from his despotic character.

A. Antecedents of Traitor Pak Jung Hi

Tracing the career of the villain Pak Jung Hi, the reporter pointed out that his family, inclusive of his father, wife and concubines, are without exception pro-Japanese and pro-American collaborators.

On the basis of concrete facts, she exposed that traitor Pak Jung Hi who was raised amidst incessant treacheries against the fatherland and the nation, ran about like a mad dog as a traitor already before August 15, 1945 liberation, facilitating the Japanese imperialists' policy of aggression and helping them in the massacre of Korean patriots.

Pak Jung Hi, she said, became the traitor and a criminal against his fatherland, who earned himself the most sinister notoriety, already in the period of Japanese imperialist domination, among those who massacred Korean patriots and people.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism, Pak Jung Hi turned into an agent of the US imperialists and smuggled himself into south Korea to engage in new treacheries, the reporter said. She cited historical facts exposing what extra zeal the villain showed in suppressing patriotic people.

She continued:

Gaining the "confidence" of American imperialism, Pak Jung Hi was successively "promoted" to a "divisional commander," the "commander of a military district" and the "commander of the second army" and, under these titles, he pursued the suppression of the people with greater frenzy.

Manipulated by US imperialism and acting upon a scenario prepared by the American secret services, Pak Jung Hi rigged up the May 16, 1961 "military coup d'etat" and snatched "power".

The reporter branded Pak Jung Hi as a faithful instrument of US imperialism and a cunning and criminal military gangster without parallel.

B. Pak Jung Hi, Traitor to Korea

Branding Pak Jung Hi the rascal as the traitor to Korea, the reporter disclosed that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has all along left south Korea under the domination of outside forces during the last 15 years.

She said:

This "regime" has let the US occupation troops have everything their way in south Korea and strut about like a conquering hero, thus reducing this part of the country to an "American soil in Korea".

In this way south Korea has been converted into a colony of the United States in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural.

New subjugating "treaties" and "agreements" have been added one after another to those which had been cooked up between the preceding puppet governments and the United States, with the result that south Korea presents itself, in fact, as the 51st state of the United States next to Hawaii.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" reaffirmed the "south Korea-US mutual defence treaty," legalized the south Korean occupation by the US forces, faked up the so-called "south Korea-US status of forces agreement" and granted extraterritoriality to the criminal Americans.

Even though there exist the "government" and "national assembly," their control is in the hands of the US embassy reigning over south Korea as the "government-general" and the command of the army called the "ROK army" is held by the commander of the US forces occupying south Korea.

All these facts are patent proof of the character of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" as a puppet.

The treacheries of Pak Jung Hi culminated in the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" and reintroduction of the Japanese reactionary forces, the inveterate enemy of the nation, into south Korea.

Exposing that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is reducing the south Korean economy to an appendage to the foreign monopoly capital, the reporter said:

In June 1975 the foreign capital added up to 8,600 million dollars and the number of the enterprises of foreign investments exceeded 1,000, the sum total of their capital jumping more than 500 times the figure in 1962 right after the "military coup d'etat".

The greater part of the key industries, including 100 per cent of petroleum industry, synthetic resin industry and automobile assembling industry and 80 per cent of power industry, is in the hands of foreign monopolies. Now south Korea is saddled with debts to the tune of more than 8,000 million dollars, the reporter noted.

To cap it all, she added, the south Korean economy finds itself today in a more grave phase owing to the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world and the people have been plunged into a dire distress.

Pointing out that south Korea under the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has been converted into a cultural colony under the sway of the American and Japanese ways of life, the reporter said that US and Japanese ideological and cultural propaganda machines of all brands are inundating south Korea and pro-American and pro-Japanese servility is corroding the mentality of the people like virus.

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has turned south Korea into a big slave market, she said: It sold over 300,000 youths and middle-aged people of south Korea to the shambles of war of aggression in Viet Nam and traded off and "exported" over 310,000 compatriots to different countries of the world.

It makes no scruple of cutting off the kidneys and bronchi of still-born children and abortives and dismembering them to sell them to US slave traders and of organizing the prostitution of women for foreigners, she said.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" which stoops to every conceivable infamy, if it is for satisfying personal greed and ambition for power, perpetrates innumerable injustices, spoliation and corruption, the reporter said. She said further:

The fortunes illicitly accumulated by Pak Jung Hi by swindle come somewhere above hundreds of thousands of millions of *won*, counting only those known, and the money deposited by him at the Tokyo Bank alone hits the high of 500 million dollars.

Stating that Pak Jung Hi is not only a corrupt and covetous traitor, but also a fellow who lives a life of debauchery, the reporter said: They accuse him of having plotted the assassination of his own wife, reluctant to break his intimacy with an actress.

2. System of Fascist Repression of Pak Jung Hi "Regime"

From the very day when it seized "power" by force of arms, the Pak Jung Hi "regime" largely multiplied above all the repressive tools in order to strengthen its position, guarantee by law the system of dictatorship and put down the discontent of the south Korean people, and, on the other hand, it promulgated countless tyrannical laws to brutally suppress, on this basis, a great number of innocent people, the reporter said.

A. Fascist Repressive Apparatus of Pak Jung Hi "Regime"

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" which had been working hard to cover the whole areas of south Korea with the networks of military, police, intelligence and agents, declared "anti-communism" its "state policy" and set up and expanded on a large scale the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency" and other apparatuses of intelligence and special agents, the reporter continued:

The "CIA", the general headquarters for the suppression of people, came into being as a large repressive organ employing over 15,000 essential members and more than 400,000 political agents.

The "CIA" is a repressive apparatus rare to be seen in history in the brutality of its method.

Its principal mission is to relentlessly suppress the patriotic democratic forces and anti-fascist forces and help the Pak Jung Hi "regime" maintain its power for a long period and perpetuate national split.

Besides the "CIA," the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has knocked into shape a host of intelligence special service organs including the "army security command" and "presidential guard office" and watches and controls everyone from the commoners to officialdom of the "government".

The military clique have also largely expanded the army and police, the armed forces of repression.

After the "military coup," the south Korean army has been rapidly reinforced from 16 divisions to 29 divisions and 4 brigades, the numerical strength of the puppet army augmenting to over 700,000. Meanwhile, the puppet police organs have been expanded to more than 2600 and their effectives increased by tens of thousands.

In addition to this, they increased the police agents to more than 300,000 and sharply reinforced the "police detective units"; they organized "mobile police corps" in towns, the "maritime police stations" on the sea and the "travelling police-boxes" in the mountainous areas and even fabricated a large number of "auxiliary police" tools such as "crime prevention patrol corps," the "investigation group 330" and "new village self-governing bodies" throughout south Korea.

Now repressive forces over 4,500,000 strong watch every move of the people and persecute them in south Korea, the reporter said.

The brutal suppression by the military clique, she added, reached the culminating point after they proclaimed the "extraordinary martial law" on top of the "state of emergency" and faked up the "revitalization constitution" in October 1972.

The reporter said that the "revitalization constitution" conferred unlimited power upon Pak Jung Hi, placing his "presidential" position above legislation, administration and justice and even consecrated quasi-perpetual character to the "presidential" function.

B. Legislative Arsenal of Pak Jung Hi "Regime"

The reporter disclosed that, while reinforcing the system of fascist repression, the Pak Jung Hi military clique incessantly fake up all kinds of emergency laws to suppress the south Korean people.

The reporter went on:

Pak Jung Hi regards the emergency laws as all-powerful trumpcards for maintaining the military rule and never stops cooking them up. Now their number surpasses 5,000.

These evil laws fabricated by the military clique are, without exception, aimed at trampling underfoot all democratic freedoms and rights of the people and suppressing the political adversaries.

The "anti-communist law," for examlpe, stipulates that if anyone join a progressive political party or organization and participate in its activity or praise and sympathize with it, he is liable to heavy penalties ranging from a prison term of more than 7 years to death, and if anyone meet a relative or a friend of a member of a progressive political party or organization or contact the latter, he is liable to 7 years in prison and if anyone desire peaceful reunification, he is liable to punishment as a political offender.

It was the Syngman Rhee "regime" which proclaimed the notorious "national security law" to suppress the just revolutionary activities of the south Korean people. And the "regime" of Pak Jung Hi modified it, rendering it more repressive.

After establishing the "revitalization system," the military clique multiplied the evil laws so they could repress all the opponents coming out against their politics on charges of "undermining security," the reporter pointed out. She continued:

Letting out the sophism that "order and law guarantee security," the military group proclaim evil laws at random and mercilessly repress not only all the sections standing in the forefront of the anti-"government" movement at present, but also the personages of the ruling circles discontented with their "revitalization system" or wavering, on charges of "undermining security".

What forms the main part of these evil laws is the "amendment

(Continued on Page 4)

Declaration

Adopted at First Session of "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea"

A declaration was adopted at the first session of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" inaugurated in Paris, France, on October 8, according to a report.

The declaration said:

The undersigned jurists who gathered in Paris on October 8, 1976, on the initiative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers studied and examined the decisions adopted at the Conference of World Lawyers on Korea held in Damascus (Syria) in October 1975 and documents of the Amnesty International and the International Committee of Jurists (Geneva), adopted this declaration worked out and presented by Madame Paulette Pierson Mathy and Jean Salmon, Professor at the Brussels University, and Robert Charvin, Professor of Laws at the Nice University, France, and decided to inaugurate the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea".

The signatories are as follows:

Joe Nordmann (President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Pierre Lavigne (Chairman of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Nicole Dreyfus (General Secretary of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Robert Charvin (Bureau Member of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Gaston Vogel (Vice-President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Nadine Avoie and Yves Kleniec (secretaries of Aix-en-Provence of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers), Derek Roebuck (Australia), Doris Brin Walker (USA), Paulette Pierson Mathy (Belgium), Jean Salmon (Belgium), Robert Dossou (Benin), Romeo Ferrucci (Italy), Amar Bentoumi (Algeria), Dietz Mayering (West Germany), A. Youssoufi (the Arab Bar Association), H. Durmayer (Austria), Ahmad Mouhassen (Syria), J.M. Braunschweig (France), and Solange Bouvire Ajam (International Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers).

The Committee is open to all jurists.

The Committee will work out documents on investigation into the human rights in south Korea after receiving all testimonies and information and other documents.

The Committee decided to send an investigation group to south Korea and study and investigate into the violations of the human rights and elementary freedom on the spot.

The results of all the studies and investigations will be made public in the future and on this basis the severest final verdict will be passed.

As was made clear by the trial of the former "President" in August 1976, south Korea has been turned into an area of crude violations of human rights as never before and, as was shown in the Panmunjom incident in August 1976, it has become an area of tension jeopardizing peace not only in Asia but also in the whole world.

Such menace to peace comes from:

1) the systematic violations of human rights in south Korea;

2) the continued split of the Korean nation due to the interference of outside forces and non-respect for the people's right to self-determination.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Amnesty International and the International Committee of Jurists and many other lawyers organizations and political and religious figures of the US and many other countries:

1) considered that the judicial system in south Korea is of exclusively repressive character and

2) exposed that the function of its police and judicial apparatus is of tyrannical and criminal character without exception.

Such situation is, above all, the result of the deprivation of the south Korean people of their right to self-determination by the outside forces, the US occupation and rule in particular.

In the part titled "1. The south Korean judicial system is exclusively repressive," the declaration said:

All the "laws" cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" impose most serious violations of the human rights and the sole intent of the "laws" is to maintain at any cost the "regime" rigged up by the "military coup d'etat" on May 16, 1961.

In illustration of this, the declaration exposed the most reactionary, shameless and fascist contents of the "national security law," "anti-communist law," "public security law," "civil defence law" and "emergency measures No. 9".

In the part titled "2. Outrages of the south Korean police and judiciary organs," the declaration said:

All the police and judiciary apparatus are mobilized and used for the protection of the Pak Jung Hi "regime".

The political suppression is extremely harsh. For instance, in 1965 alone, more than 853,000 people were suppressed.

In recent years an average of nearly one million people were suppressed every year.

The workers, peasants, intellectuals, particularly students and professors, journalists, artists and people of all other social strata are cracked down upon without exception.

In April 1974 alone, over 4,000 student youths were arrested and imprisoned, 253 of whom were sentenced to death and various penalties at the "military court".

The defense lawyers are also subjected to harsh suppression for the reason that they put up a number of arguments in defence of the "accused".

One of the recent most glaring instances was the trial of those who published "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" on March 1, 1976.

The massive and brutal suppression is perpetrated by oppressive force more than 4,500,000 strong.

The den of this oppressive organ is the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" with upwards of 15,000 essential members and over 400,000 political agents.

The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" is modelled after the US Central Intelligence Agency and acts as an "invisible government" of south Korea.

Besides, an army more than 700,000 strong is directly partaking in the suppression along with many police and para-military and police organs including the "mobile patrol units," "maritime police stations" and "police detective units".

The methods employed by them are most brutal.

For example, the south Korean intelligence organs abducted south Korean democrats from West Germany, Japan and a number of other countries several times, thereby violating the sovereignty and internal laws of these countries in a crude manner.

As pointed out in the 1975-1976 report presented by the Amnesty International, tortures are a commonplace in south Korea.

A typical example of these tortures are "glow-lamp torture," "Jinghis Khan cooking torture" and "torture with serpents".

All these elements of the judicial system and brutal atrocities are not only a crude violation of the most elementary human rights, even such minimum standards of humanitarianism as the right to live and the right not to be tortured but also a full revelation of the deeply-rooted anti-democratic and dictatorial nature of the Pak Jung Hi "regime".

Pak Jung Hi and his accomplices are entirely to be blamed for the above-mentioned criminal acts.

In the part titled "3. Deprivation of the south Korean people of their right to self-determination due to the occupation and rule of the outside forces, the United States in particular," the declaration said:

The exclusively repressive nature of the south Korean judicial system and the criminal acts of its dictatorial apparatus find expression in the denial of the south Korean people's right to self-determination.

The declaration said that this is entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops.

The declaration said:

— We consider that the south Korean "regime's" systematic and continued violations of the human rights must be condemned and the criminal nature of this "regime" be exposed.

— Dictator Pak Jung Hi, together with his accomplices, must be directly held responsible for all these criminal acts.

— We consider that the US administration is to be blamed for the existence and maintenance of the south Korean "regime" and non-respect for the sovereignty of Korea and the right of the Korean people to self-determination.

— We confirm that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the only way of removing the danger of war not only in Asia but also in the world, restoring the elementary rights of the nation and putting an end to the criminal violations of the human rights.

We consider that the reunification of Korea must be realized in accordance with the three principles clarified in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement and the five-point policy of June 23, 1973, which were advanced by President Kim Il Sung and with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted on November 18, 1975.

IADL Indictment

Read at First Session of "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea"

Charvin, professor of laws at Nice University, France, read an indictment against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's violations of human rights in the name of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers at the first session of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" which was held on October 8 in Paris, according to a report.

The legal system in south Korea is exclusively repressive, the indictment noted, and said:

The "code of laws" imposed by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" allows for all the most serious violations of human rights. Its sole intent is to maintain, at all costs, the "regime" that issued from the "military coup d'etat" of May 16, 1961.

All the provisions of south Korean juridical system directly infringe upon human rights as instituted by international law. They thus constitute a source of conflict which is liable to endanger peace and international security.

Referring to savage police and judiciary practices in south Korea, the indictment noted:

The entire police and judiciary apparatus are totally mobilized for the protection of the Pak Jung Hi "regime". Political suppression is extremely harsh.

Pointing out that the methods employed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in their massive, brutal suppression are totally arbitrary, the indictment exposed various bestial tortures resorted to by them.

It said:

All these methods of torture, in violation of the most fundamental principles of human rights, ban south Korean "regime" from international society.

Referring to absence of effective sovereignty in south Korea and the major responsibility of the United States of America, the indictment noted:

South Korea is not a state which meets the requirements put forth in Article 4 of the United Nations Charter.

It is indeed impossible to assert that the south Korean "regime" is a peaceful, independent state which accepts and is prepared to fulfill the obligations of the Charter.

The effectiveness of the sovereignty of of south Korea is questionable.

The very birth of the south Korean "regime" was the result of the aggression policy of the US vis-a-vis south Korea.

In addition, neo-colonialism, defined and condemned by the UN General Assembly, is exercised in the southern part of Korea under the responsibility of the US and Japan.

The occupation of south Korea by American troops, the detention of all effective powers by them and the existence of "treaties" and "commitments" of servile and unequal nature such as "the South Korea-US Mutual Defence Treaty" which tries to justify this occupation today and "the South Korea-Japan Treaty" ensure the complete political, economic as well as the military subordination of south Korea to the United States.

Consequently, the principle of effectiveness, source of prerogative in classic international law, is out of the quesiton as concerns the south Korean "regime".

It may thus be considered that south Korea, due to its legal system and its massive systematic practices which infringe on fundamental human rights, possesses no democratic legality.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea never recognized in any way south Korea as a state.

The south Korean "regime" is a totally neo-colonialist and dependent "regime", a "regime" set up by the US with pro-American and pro-Japanese elements; it is thus only a mere instrument to justify the American occupation of south Korea and to serve the ends of the aggression policy of the United States.

Nor is it possible for the United Nations to admit simultaneously "two Koreas" and even less to admit south Korea alone despite the proposals of the US.

Indeed the admission to the United Nations can take place only on the basis of the respect for the self-determination of peoples without reliance on foreign interference and respect for national integrity, that is to say, on the basis of the reunification of Korea, or at least, on the Confederation of the north and the south.

The south Korean side admitted in the 1972 North-South Joint Statement the necessity for the reunification of the country on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity.

This is why the Democratic People's Republic of Korea justly proposes the renewal of negotiations in view of the application of the principles proclaimed in the North-South Joint Statement, the sole basic condition being the establishment in south Korea of a propitious socio-political climate: this signifies the cessation of violations of human rights and massive persecutions against those who in south Korea claim reunification.

Moreover, this claim of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is conformable to the desires expressed at the 28th session of the UN General Assembly of November 28, 1973 when it was decided to dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)" whose creation was initiated by the US. The UN thus confirms the thesis of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea according to which there is no legal basis for either UN interference in the Korean problem or for the presence of foreign troops in south Korea accompanied or not by the UN flag.

During the 30th session, the resolution of November 18, 1975, goes even further and recommends the dissolution of the "UN Command", the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the application of the principles issued in the North-South Joint Statement.

The prime responsibility for the Korean problem is thus incumbent upon the United States Government which refuses to implement the resolution of the UN General Assembly, systematically backs an illegal south Korean "regime" and collaborates with Japan. This responsibility was clearly brought to light by the recent Panmunjom incident which was exploited by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" as a pretext for passing summary sentences on democratic personalities in south Korea.

On the basis of all the considerations the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea"; considering that the Government of USA is the principal responsible for the dangers of peace in Korea and the criminal activities of Pak Jung Hi, the servant of the interests of USA in Korea,

Considering the violations of the sovereignty of Korea by the Government of USA and its non-respect of the resolution of the General Assembly of the UNO which eliminates all the juristic foundations for maintaining the foreign forces in south Korea with or without the flag of the United Nations,

Considering the "proposal" of USA and south Korea for the simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the UNO is in fact for juristically ratifying the division of Korea and perpetuating this division, considering, consequently, the juristic legitimacy of refusing the proposal by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Considering the importance that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the only way for eliminating the factors of tension which is dangerous since a long time for peace and security in Korea and in Asia and in the world and for restoring as early as possible the fundamental national rights of the Korean people and putting an end to the grave violations of the human rights in south Korea, accordingly the reunification of Korea must be done only on the respect of the three principles and the five-point proposition for the reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung,

Affirming all the indictments against the "regime" of Pak Jung Hi exposed in the investigation report and considering that in view of the very extreme gravity of all the systemaitc violations of human rights, Pak Jung Hi is worth to be accused as a criminal dictator and the traitor to the Korean nation,

Appeals to the lawyers and the opinions of the whole world to mobilize for the respect of the international legality and the human rights in south Korea and punish dictator Pak Jung Hi for his criminal activity.

(Continued from Page 3)

to the criminal code," "emergency measures No. 9" and "public security law."

The "amendment to the criminal code" is directed against the lawful activities of the south Korean people and compatriots overseas for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country.

This evil law stipulates that "prison terms up to 7 years plus suspension of public rights up to 10 years" shall be imposed upon those who hurl "abuses" and "calumnies" against the present "regime" or "constitutional institutions" and those who "impair or are prone to impair the security, interests and prestige" of the present "regime" abroad and those who "commit the acts mentioned above in south Korea vis-a-vis foreigners or foreign organizations".

"Emergency measures No. 9" is a "sum-total" of the "emergency measures" issued in rapid succession by the south Korean "regime." It is a tool designed to completely stuff the mouths and ears of all the south Korean people and blindfold them and force unconditional obedience upon them.

Recalling that in July last year the Pak Jung Hi military clique cooked up a host of evil laws such as the "public security law" and "civil defence law" by wielding "emergency measures No. 9," the reporter remarked

These evil laws serve, after all, to underpin the war preparations the military clique are hastening all over south Korea under the pretext of the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" and put fresh muscles into their bloody reactionary rule over the south Korean people.

3. Diverse Aspects of Repression in S. Korea

Saying that now all the people who hope for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country in south Korea are arrested without mercy and faced with the threat of death, the reporter declared:

In 1965, the military clique punished over 853,000 guiltless people through "summary trials" on charges of "curfew violation". In recent years, they transferred an annual average of one million guiltless people to "summary trials" on various charges and detained or heavily fined them.

As its rule is sinking deeper into the crisis, the Pak Jung Hi military "regime" invents "cases" to pull the wool over the eyes of the masses of the people and arrests and imprisons them at random.

Even according to its own announcement, Pak Jung Hi rigged up more than 80 "cases" to repress the south Korean revolutionaries in the decade-long period from 1965 to the end of 1974 and arrested, imprisoned and murdered a great many revolutionaries and patriotic people.

The sanguinary "cases" such as the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" and the "case of the Strategic Party for Liberation" were dished up in July 1968.

Kim Jong Tae, Choe Yong Do, Kim Jil Rak, Li Mun Gyu, Li Gwan Hak, Yun Sang Su and Kwon Jae Hyok, leading members of these parties, were executed.

Shortly after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement in July 1972, the military clique mercilessly murdered Kim Gyu Nam, Pak Dae In and Chong Tae Muk at the end of brutal tortures on charges of involvement in the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" and the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

On April 8, 1975 they confirmed the death sentences upon eight members of the People's Revolutionary Party including To Ryo Jong and murdered them in cold blood without so much as giving them time to apply for renewal of trial and cremated their bodies, refusing to hand them to their families.

Citing concrete facts, she exposed that the Pak Jung Hi military clique barbarously suppress the south Korean youth, students and intellectuals who rise in the struggle for freedom, democratic rights and the reunification of the country.

Saying that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" has since it came to power expelled more than 2,000 progressive journalists and editors from the press organs under all pretexts and closed press organs by force, she continued:

The south Korean mass media are not allowed to truthfully report about the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and about the corruption of the ruling circles.

Noting that the military clique have of late gone to extremes in their suppression of the south Korean democrats, the reporter said:

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" has subjected to all manner of persecution and tortures a number of democrats who published "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" and condemned democrats such as former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung and ex-"President" Yun Bo Son and others to prison terms up to 8 years and the same term of "suspension of public rights".

This shows well how desperately the military gangsters are working to do away with the elements posing a threat to them, despite the strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad against the fascist suppression. Pak Jung Hi spirited to south Korea from the centre of Tokyo in broad daylight Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate in exile in Japan on August 8, 1973, by letting loose scores of agents of the "CIA" and even a warship, squandering 500,000 dollars from the "national treasury" and passed the heavy penalty upon him after harsh persecution.

On August 17, 1975 they lured democrat Chang Jun Ha, Supreme Member of the Democratic Unification Party, into a mountain and brutally murdered him.

This same "regime" arrested Kim Ji Ha, a patriotic poet and Christian, who had exposed the corruption of south Korea in caustic terms and roused patriotism in the hearts of the people and condemned him to life imprisonment.

Even the religious men who oppose the terrorism of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and demand democracy are made the objects of punishment, she said, and went on:

It infiltrates "CIA" agents into churches and religious organizations and lets them supervise and spy on every move of the progressive believers and punishes them on groundless charges of "spying".

4. Atrocities and Tortures Committed by Pak Jung Hi "Regime"

The reporter said:

With the just struggle of the south Korean students and people of all walks of life against fascism and for democracy intensified, this "regime" resorts to all sorts of barbaric tortures in an attempt to suppress and strangle their struggle and punish and murder the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who love freedom and democracy.

According to a "report on the investigation into south Korea" worked out by American pastor William Butler, representative of the Amnesty International, in July 1974, typical types of the barbarous torture by the "CIA", are Taegwondo torture crippling people for life, glow-lamp torture causing distraction, torture with serpents driving people mad, sexual torture inflicting extreme humiliation upon women, narcotic torture forcing the victims to "confess" against their will, injection torture that leaves the victims die gradually after some months, and no one knows how many more torture methods yet unknown to the world are there.

Recalling that the scoundrels arrested So Sung and his brother on charges of involvement in the "campus spyring case of Koreans from Japan" and convicted him, the reporter declared: This was totally unlawful and the tortures of them were utterly inhuman.

On October 17, 1973 the Pak Jung Hi "regime" forcibly took to the "CIA" Prof. Choe Jong Gil of the Law College of Seoul University on the charge that he had supported the massive struggle of the students demanding campus freedom and democracy and put him to water torture, airplane torture, and glow lamp torture, murdering him in the end.

The glow lamp torture inflicted by "CIA" agents upon Prof. Choe Jong Gil is one of the most "modernized" torture methods. In this atrocious torture, they throw the victim in an air-tight narrow cell lit by five or six electric lamps of 500w and do not let him sleep for 7 to 8 hours and do not give him a cup of water in that high temperature of 60 degrees and under the blinding light.

They put Chang Jun Ha, one of the promoters of the "one million signature campaign for constitutional amendment," to "Jinghis Khan" cooking torture in which he was suspended from the ceiling with a fire built beneath to burn his whole body for many hours and leave him half dead, the reporter said.

The Pak Jung Hi military "regime" regards rape as one of the torture methods, she said, and continued:

Drunken executioners rape women in torture rooms to make them feel extreme mental humiliation. They lay electric wires on the breasts of women and let electric current pass through them and even put sticks into the vagina and anus.

In April 1974, "CIA" agents took to the torture room a student of the Rihwa Women's University in Seoul who had participated in a demonstration, stripped her naked, tortured her till she fell unconscious. Then they violated her by turns and cruelly murdered her.

When another girl student in Seoul taken to the puppet police answered that she did not know the whereabouts of a boy student "pursued" by the police, they stripped her of clothes, raped her, murdered her after tortures.

On August 5, 1975 the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits arrested Kwon Mal Ja, a Korean girl student from Japan, and forced out of her a false confession by unceasing tortures and made it an "evidence" of a "campus spyring case."

Exposing an aspect of the tortures committed by the "CIA," a Socialist dietman of Japan said recently:

It shuts up the victim in a small concrete cell where scores of serpents minus teeth swarm to paralyse their spirit, switching on and off the lamps. This is the "method of interrogation by serpents".

In case of a woman, it puts a live serpent into her vagina or anus.

The talons of the torture policy of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is stretched even to ecmpatriots abroad.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" recklessly perpetrates such brutal and shameless suppression against opposition party members, "national assemblymen" and believers.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime," as if its torture and murder of south Korean people were not enough, nabs even foreigners and puts them to tortures.

In April 1974, it arrested Japanese Hayakawa Yoshiharu and Tachikawa Masaki on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and put them to cruel tortures.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime's" torture policy and murder policy, in which the medieval punishment and "ultramodern" methods of torture are employed, hold a special place in brutality and ferocity, cruelty and viciousness, the reporter noted.

She went on:

Now broad world opinion demands an immediate end to such torture policy.

History and the world people will surely pass a stern judgement on this "regime" which is maintaining itself by suppressing freedom and democracy, ruthlessly repressing the most fundamental desire of the south Korean people and killing patriots without hesitation.

5. The Struggle for Restoration of Human Rights Is Linked with the Struggle for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea

To support and propagate the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973, as the reasonable basis for all the discussions between the north and the south is one of the most effective ways of struggle against the criminal "regime" of the hateful oppressor repressing the south Korean people, emphasized the reporter.

US Imperialists Must Withdraw from South Korea without Delay, Taking Along Their Aggressive Armed Forces, Intelligence and Plot-Breeding Machines

-CPRF and CC of KJU Issue Statements

In October last year the US imperialists secretly transferred to south Korea the US army printing and publishing centre, a conspiratorial propaganda organ of the 7th psychological operational unit of the US army in Japan which carried on disruptive and mischievous activities against many Asian countries, particularly against the northern half of the DPRK, regarding it as its greatest target of operation, and they have been engrossed in all sorts of aggressive machinations. In this connection, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union made public statements and denounced the US imperialists for this.

In its statement dated October 18, the CPRF pointed out that the US imperialists moved the conspiratorial propaganda machinery, an aggressive tool, to south Korea at a time when the voices demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea were growing ever louder in all parts of south Korea. This, the statement said, is a vicious challenge to the Korean people and a grave provocation against the world progressive people. And it sternly denounced their action in the name of the entire Korean people.

The transfer of this aggressive instrument to south Korea by the US imperialists, the statement went on, is part of their premeditated aggressive moves to light directly the fuse of war after finishing the preparations for the provocation of a new war against the northern half of the Republic.

Exposing the US imperialists' scheme for the shipment of mass destruction weapons and up-to-date combat equipment into south Korea and their demagogy, it noted:

The manoeuvring of the US imperialists is an extremely adventurous provocative act aimed at opposing peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and unleashing a war.

All facts show that the US imperialists are getting nearer to the threshold of war by introducing into south Korea even such an aggressive machine as the US army printing and publishing centre in Japan and spurring on their vile propaganda.

If the US imperialists, ignoring our repeated warnings, persist in arms reinforcement and "anti-communist" machinations in south Korea, the statement warned, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

In its October 19 statement, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union laid bare the fact that the US imperialists brought into south Korea even their conspiratorial propaganda unit, synchronizing with the transfer of their huge armed forces including nuclear weapons to south Korea and branded this action as a very dangerous, vicious plot hatched on the eve of aggressive war and as an unbearable provocative act against the Korean people, and resolutely denounced it with surging national indignation.

Enumerating concrete facts, the statement disclosed the nefarious and dastardly crimes the US imperialists committed from a long time ago and systematically against the socialist countries in Asia and particularly against the Korean people through this aggressive tool, and pointed out:

All these conspiratorial moves of the US imperialists are an insult to the true press media propagating justice and truth and a burglarious challenge to the progressive journalists of the whole world who are wielding the pen of justice in their struggle.

The ulterior intention of the US imperialists is to direct the spearhead to Korea, whitewash their aggressive nature and justify their occupation of south Korea even with false propaganda and to intensify a pernicious smear campaign against the northern half of the Republic and thus easily realize their aggressive design and ignite the fuse of a war in Korea at any cost.

In conclusion, it pointed out:

The US imperialists must give up their conspiratorial machinations against the Korean people at once and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their aggressive armed forces, intelligence and plot-breeding machines.

If the US imperialist aggressors persist in the aggression and demagogy, they will be unable to escape an irretrievable, miserable defeat.

Comrade Fidel Castro Denounces US Imperialists' Anti-Cuba Plot

On October 15 a funeral was held solemnly at the Revolution Square in Habana, Cuba, for those who died owing to the Cuban passenger plane accident that happened recently off the coast of Barbados.

Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government, made a speech at the funeral.

He mourned for the 73 victims of the recent airplane explosion accident. Saying that the five devoted comrades of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who had been on a friendship visit to Latin American countries died due to the accident, he expressed deep condolence over their death.

He produced many irrefutable facts to prove that the recent accident was cooked up under the direct manipulation of the US CIA.

He branded this criminal act as part of the anti-Cuban terrorist acts which have become frequent these days.

Pointing out that the CIA employed every conceivable provocative machination to stifle the Cuban Revolution, he remarked that they now went so far as to commit such a vicious act as blowing up an airplane in the air.

There are clear evidences to show that the CIA mapped out a new plan for the assassination of the Prime Minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, he said and quoted relevant passages from the directive sent by the CIA headquarters to their special agents in Cuba. The US government, he added, cannot deny the truth since the CIA's secret codes and all necessary evidences are in our hands.

He declared that Cuba decided to abrogate the agreement on preventing the hijacking of aircraft and ships concluded in February 1973 between the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba and the Government of the United States, because the United States has been violating this agreement. And he said: there can be no cooperation between aggressors and invaded nations.

He emphasized:

We will build a magnificent monument in memory of those who died for the revolution. The sacrificed Guyanan and Korean brothers will remain in our memory forever.

Motherland or death, we will win!

(KCNA)

Scathingly Condemn Brutal Atrocity of US Imperialism

Another shameless crime has been recorded in the blood-stained criminal history of US imperialism.

As is generally known, a Cuba-to-Guyana civil airliner of Cuba was recently blown up in the air two miles off the coast of Barbados due to the outrageous acts of the heinous US imperialist robbers. As a result, over 70 passengers were sacrificed. Among them were members of a delegation of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries who were travelling on a peaceful mission and Cuban and Guyanan passengers.

This tragic incident clearly shows that the US imperialists are not only the chieftain of aggression and war but also the burglar who commits murderous atrocity without hesitation even on international air routes. And this shows that the brutal nature of US imperialism has not changed at all.

The Yankees are barbarians who annihilated the American Indians and built the kingdom of human slaughterers on their graves. The recent incident has once again shown that the savageness of the present-day US imperialists can compare quite well with their ancestors who took delight in hunting Indians.

The Korean people, together with the peaceloving people the world over, sternly denounce the US imperialist atrocity as an open challenge to human conscience and as a criminal act of violating even the elementary norms of international law. Our people express deep condolence over the death of Cuban and Guyanan colleagues.

The recent act of wrecking a Cuban passenger plane is a desperate manoeuvre of the US imperialists who are terror-stricken in face of the vigorous struggle of the countries of new-emerging forces and non-aligned countries including Korea, Cuba and Guyana—these countries fighting against imperialism and calling for independence.

The US imperialists have systematically been making provocative manoeuvres against the Republic of Cuba. The recent incident is the very extension of their manoeuvres.

A few days ago the Cuban Government determinedly decided to abrogate the 1973 agreement on preventing the hijacking of aircraft and ships signed between the Cuban Revolutionary Government and the US Government, in connection with the recent criminal act perpetrated under the direct manipulation of the US CIA. This is the legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the dignified Cuban people and a heavy blow to the US imperialists who deliberately violate even the agreement concluded between both sides, not giving up their anti-Cuba schemes.

Our people are now filled with the feelings of hatred toward and indignation at the US imperialists, the devilish homicide, the 100-odd-year-long sworn enemy of the Korean people and the vicious aggressor, who are engrossed in man-killing acts even on international air routes and who are on the rampage to trigger off another war in Korea, hampering her reunification.

For all their crimes the US imperialists will surely be given a stern judgement by history and the people.

Chin Bang Hun

South Korea—"the World's Most Horrible Hell of Traffic"

Some time ago a bus collided with a car in Kimje county of North Cholla Province, south Korea, killing or heavily injuring more than 70 passengers.

Earlier, collisions between buses claimed over 80 casualties and a passenger train-car crash over 100 casualties in Seoul.

Such traffic accidents are incessantly reported in south Korea.

This is an inevitable outcome of the anti-popular policy of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, [illegible]rding transport only as a [illegible]s of money-making, have no measures for traffic safe[illegible]

Little wonder, traffic accidents are increasing in number year after year in south Korea. The number stood at 36,360 in 1970 and 61,277 in 1973. In 1973 alone, 81,139 people were wounded and 2,809 killed in traffic accidents. Last year traffic accidents took a toll of over 2,100 lives in six months or so.

In the first four days of this year 38 people lost their lives and 434 others got serious injuries in 389 traffic accidents in south Korea. During the same period 132 traffic accidents occurred in Seoul, causing serious casualties.

Traffic accidents were caused more often than not in south Korea by beastly soldiers of the US imperialist aggression army who feel a thrill of joy at the sight of bloodshed.

Devilish Yankees hit passers-by with their cars for the mere fun of it and make no scruple of driving military trucks into buses to kill passengers.

On September 22 last, Allen, a soldier of the US imperialist aggression army, drove his car over two passers-by and killed them on the spot in Socho-dong, Kangnam district, Seoul.

Countless are those who were killed or maimed by such bestialities of the US imperialist aggression troops.

Indeed, south Korea today is "the world's most horrible hell of traffic" in the true sense of the term.

The number of traffic accidents there is 24 times, 26 times and 28 times greater respectively than that of Britain, Japan and the United States known for their traffic mess.

To free themselves from the present "hell of traffic," the south Korean people should put an end to the colonial rule of US imperialism and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet ruling clique.

(KCNA)

A traffic accident causing a loss of scores of lives

"Unification Church" Boycotted

"The Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity" (alias, "unification church") which was rigged up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in an attempt to escape their internal and external isolation and realize their wild ambition for long-term office by deceiving the south Korean people, compatriots abroad and the world people is confronted with bitter denunciation and rejection not only in south Korea but in all parts of the world as its reactionary nature has been revealed in the raw.

"Unification Church": the Same Tool as "KCIA"

A worker residing in Seoul said: "I think that the unification church which degenerates people and preaches anti-communism is a group of traitors in the guise of religion. Workers of our factory regard the Pak regime-patronized unification church as the same tool as the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency ("KCIA")." It was in these terms that he repudiated the "unification church".

Saying that the "unification church" is a replica of the "grotesque Oriental pseudo-religion", a student of the college of Liberal Arts and Science under the Seoul University severely criticized it as "a kind of sect which disseminates fin de siécle human degradation, immorality and depravity."

In its statement (June 30, 1976), rapping at the "unification church" and Mun Son Myong, its ringleader, the "south Korean institute of new-emerging religious problem" stigmatized the "unification church" as a camouflaged political group to set up "kingdom of Mun Son Myong".

In France a faction of Mun Son Myong of the "unification church" is spurned as "stooges of the United States", "political plotters group" and "a sham religious organization degenerating young folks, utterly devoid of the three requisites of the composition of religion, i.e., the founder, doctrine and affiliated bodies".

Li Jae Hyon, who was the chief cultural and information officer of the south Korean puppet embassy in the USA, exposed political tricks and sabotages of Pak Jung Hi-Mun Son Myong-"KCIA" and laid bare their crimes in his testimony to the US Congress, and Kim Un Ha, editor-in-chief of "Sinhan Minbo", a Korean newspaper published in Los Angeles, indicted the Pak Jung Hi bandits for their outrages and treacherous crimes committed through the medium of the "unification church" at a hearing of the US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

Demonstrations Staged in Many Countries, Legal Sanctions Applied

As a movement of New Yorkers boycotting the "unification church" is set afoot, Morris Davis, a presbyter in New York City, formed an organization opposing the "unification church" and has led believers and citizens to wage the campaign against the "unification church" on a nation-wide scale.

When Mun Son Myong began his "speech" at the meeting of the "unification church" held in New York on June 1, more than 400 students and youths staged a riotous demonstration, carrying placards denouncing the "unification church" swindlers as "bogus Christians" and "seducers of the American youth". They threw tear gas bombs, giving a hard-hitting blow to the "unification church" group.

Meanwhile, dwellers in Greenville, Iowa State, USA, censured the "unification church" as a "devil" for its luring and spoiling their children.

In particular, in Taiwan the missionary work of the "unification church" was legally prohibited under the pressure of the popular masses since "it injured mental and physical health of young people".

In African countries an interdict was issued against the missionary activities of the "unification church" and all its sects were deported and particularly in Tanzania preachers who wormed their way into that country to spread "anti-communist" dogma of the "unification church" were all arrested and imprisoned.

In Belgium, the Netherlands and other countries a party of the "unification church" was branded as "foul elements" and a campaign opposing it was launched.

In Japan the "unification church" is in nothing but the name and so its signboard can hardly be set up and the "international association for prevailing over communism", an "anti-communist" plotters organization, now under the influence of the "unification church" is on the verge of bankruptcy owing to the vigorous struggle of the reformist and democratic forces of Japan.

With the active help of the US imperialists the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have wallowed in dastardly scheme to muster their supporters through the "unification church" but find themselves inevitably reduced to the status of an international outcast, taunted and forsaken by all everywhere in the world.

☆ A long-term trade agreement (1976-1978) between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic was signed in the capital of Algeria on October 7.

☆ A protocol on the delivery of commodities for 1977 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in the capital of Egypt on October 11.

International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions Actively Supports Korean People's Struggle

The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions recently made public a statement supporting the struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people against the new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists, according to a report.

The statement said:

The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, confirming full support to the cause of the just struggle of the Korean people against the US imperialist aggressors' manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war, ardently appeals to all justice-loving countries of the world to struggle by every means to check and frustrate the US imperialists' scheme to provoke a sanguinary war of aggression.

The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions also appeals to the peaceloving countries and peoples the world over to exert pressure upon the United States to withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

(KCNA)

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